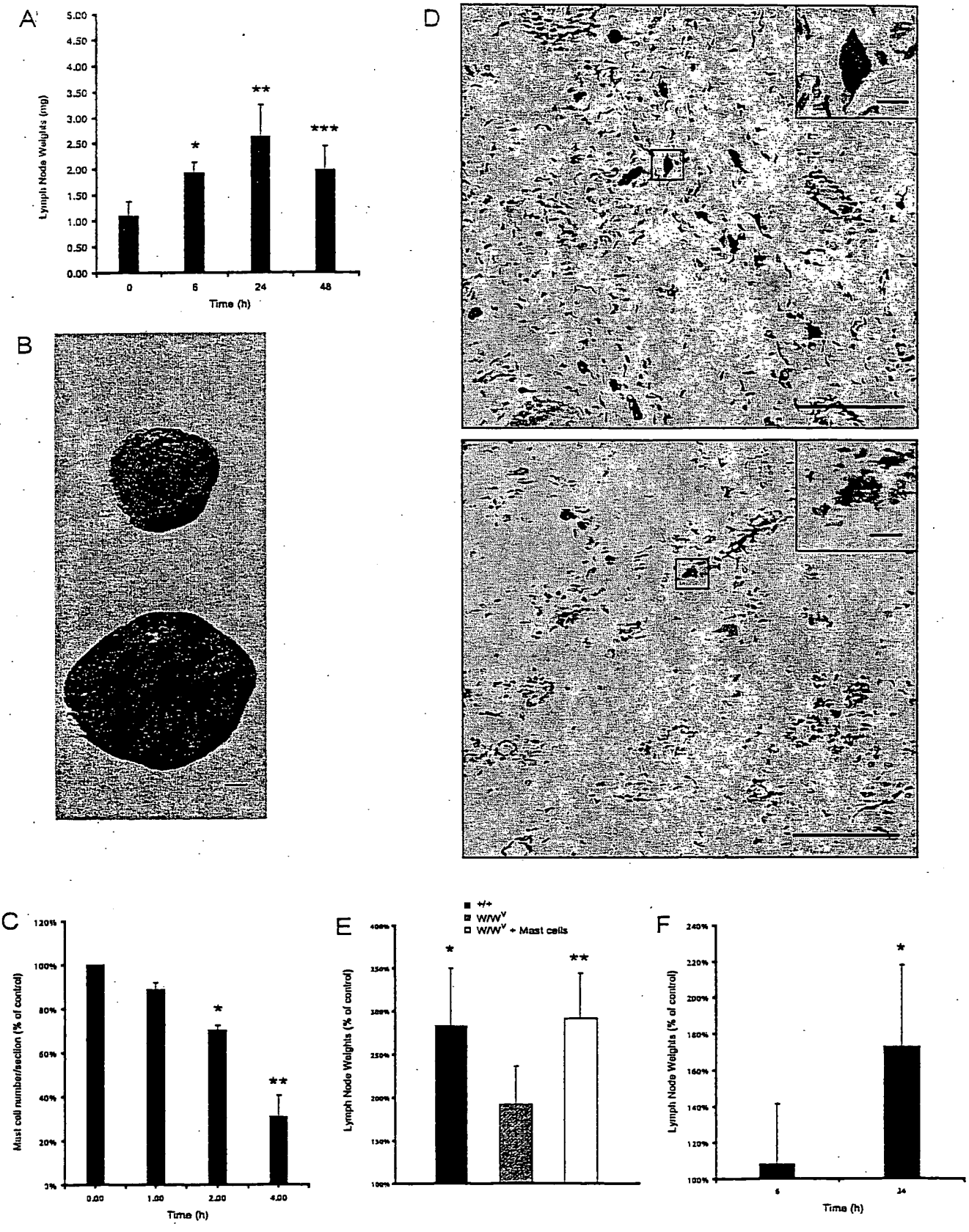


BEST AVAILABLE COPY

FIG 1

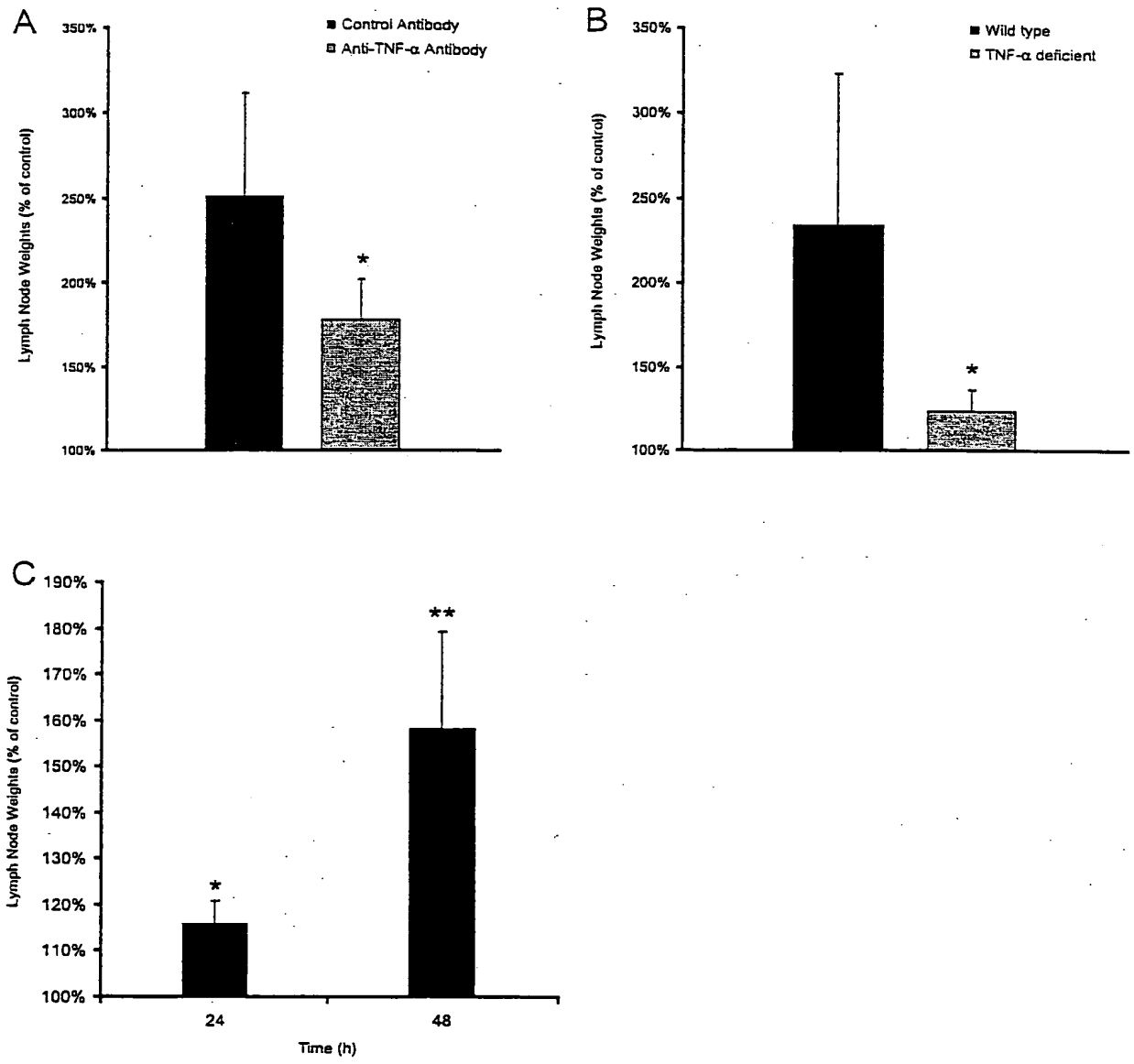
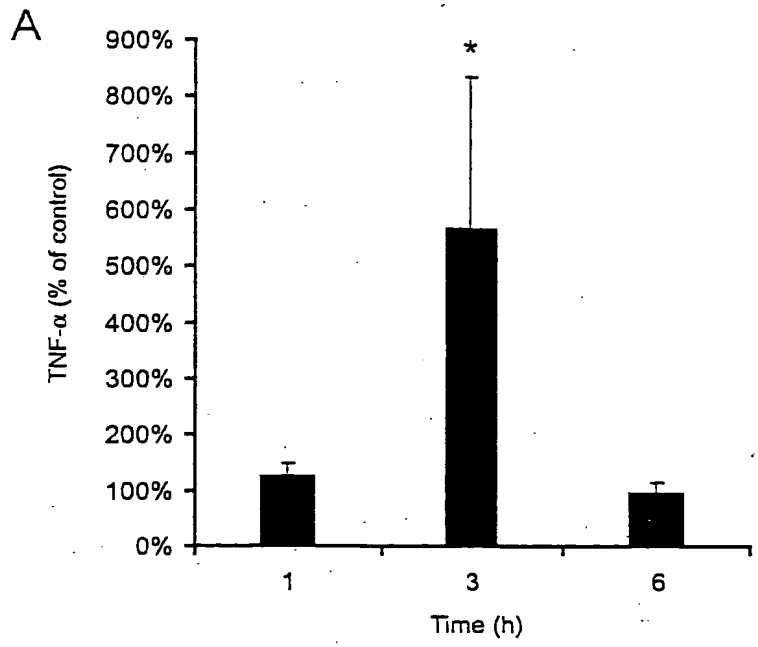

A
350%
300%
250%
200%
150%
100%
Lymph Node Weights (% of control)
Control Antibody
Anti-TNF-α Antibody
*
B
350%
300%
250%
200%
150%
100%
Lymph Node Weights (% of control)
Wild type
TNF-α deficient
*
C
190%
180%
170%
160%
150%
140%
130%
120%
110%
100%
Lymph Node Weights (% of control)
*
**
24
48
Time (h)

FIG 2


A
900%
800%
700%
600%
500%
400%
300%
200%
100%
0%
TNF-α (% of control)
*
1
3
6
Time (h)

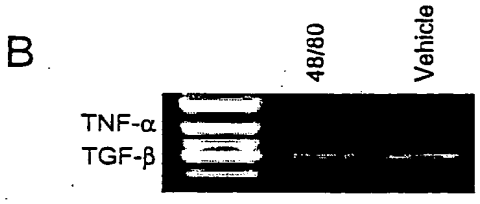
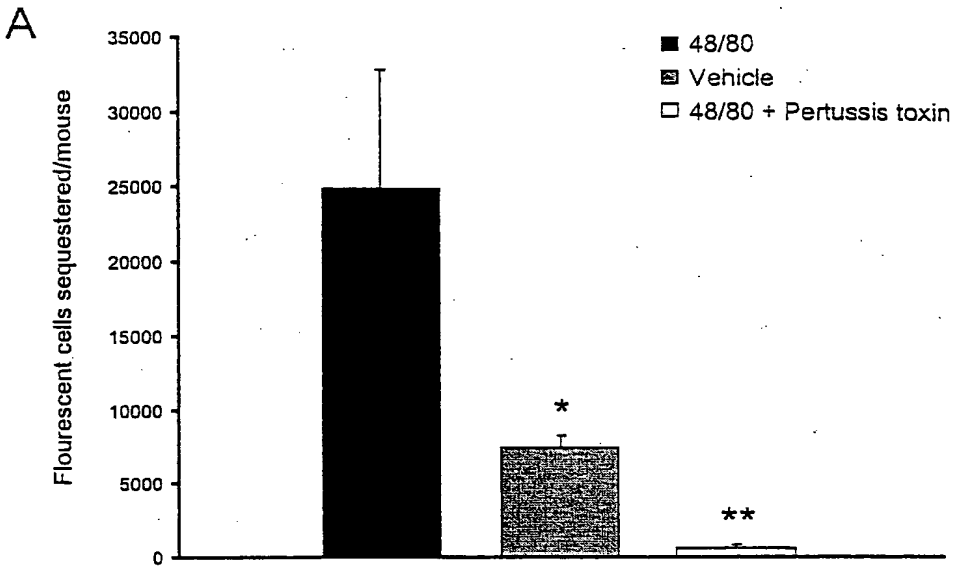

B
48/80
Vehicle
TNF-α
TGF-β

FIG 3



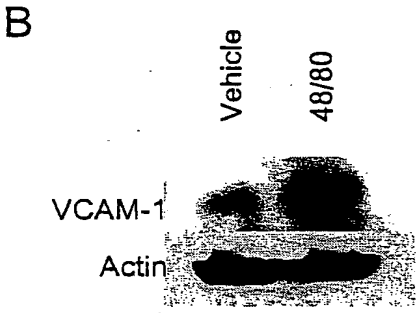


FIG 4

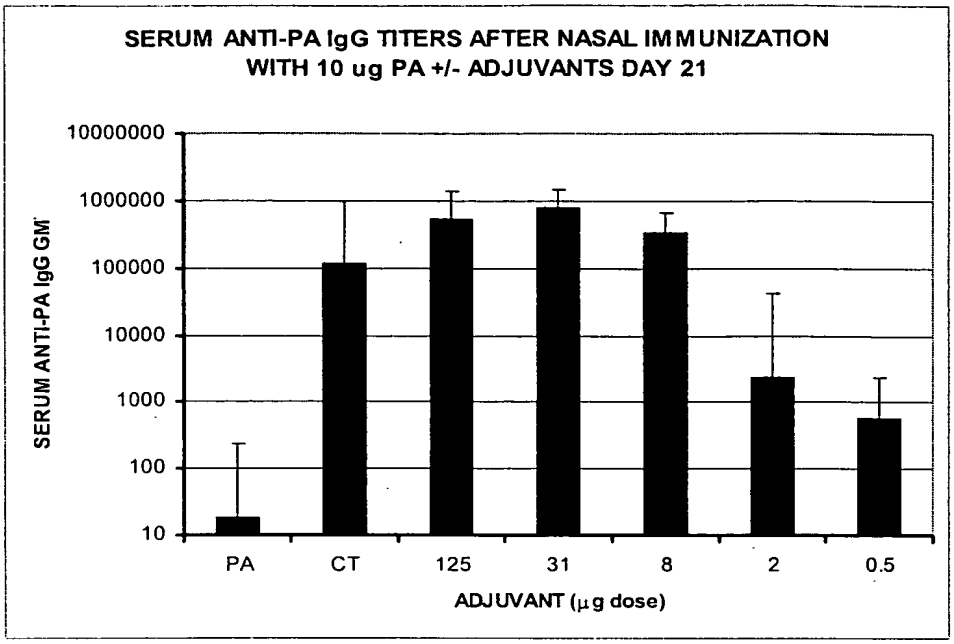


Fig 5A. P-values for adjuvant activity compared to PA alone: CT = 0.0000002; 48/80, 125µg = 0.000001; 48/80, 31µg = 0.0000006; 48/80, 8µg = 0.0000000007; 48/80, 2µg = 0.005; 48/80, 0.5µg = 0.02

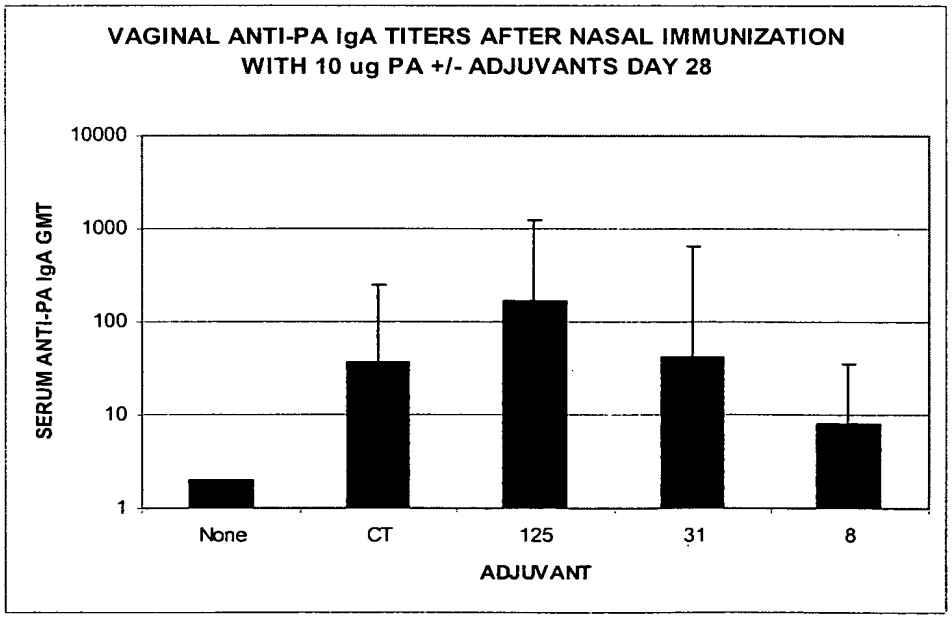


Fig 5B. P-values for adjuvant activity compared to PA alone: CT = 0.009; 48/80, 125µg = 0.001; 48/80, 31µg = 0.04; 48/80, 8µg = 0.07.

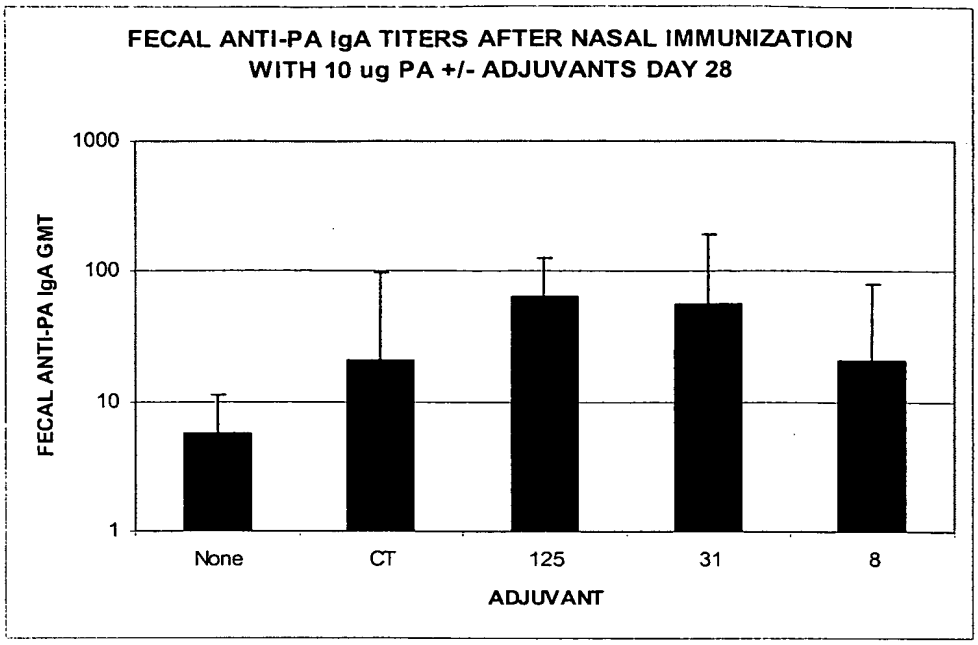


Fig 5C. P-values for adjuvant activity compared to PA alone: CT = 0.02; 48/80, 125μg = 0.001; 48/80, 31μg = 0.01; 48/80, 8μg = 0.12

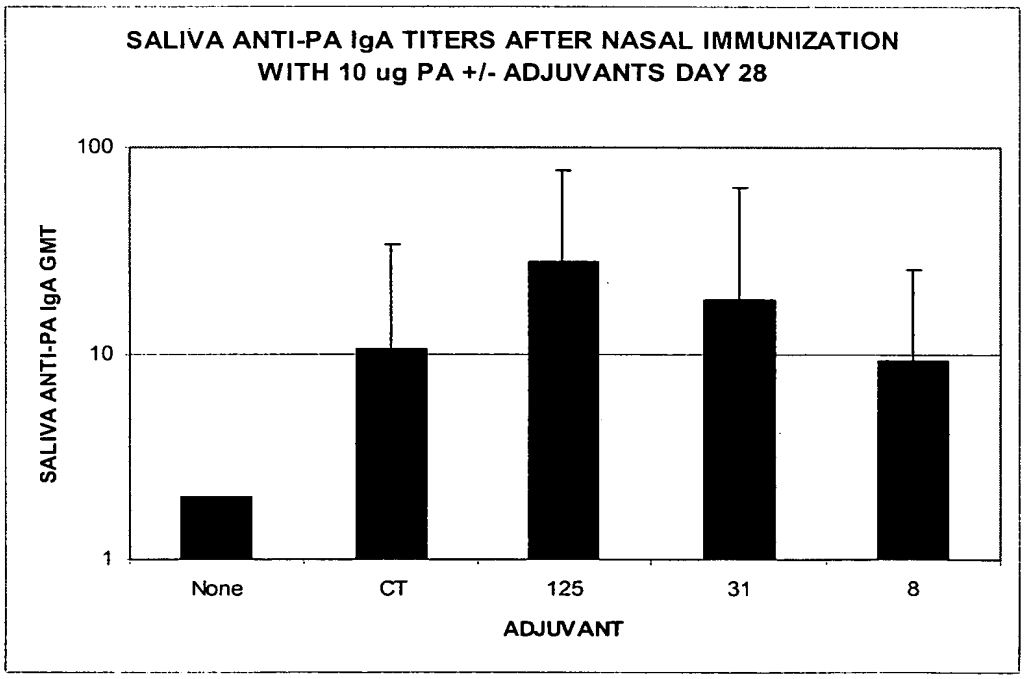


Fig 5D. P-values for adjuvant activity compared to PA alone: CT = 0.02; 48/80, 125μg = 0.001; 48/80, 31μg = 0.01; 48/80, 8μg = 0.02

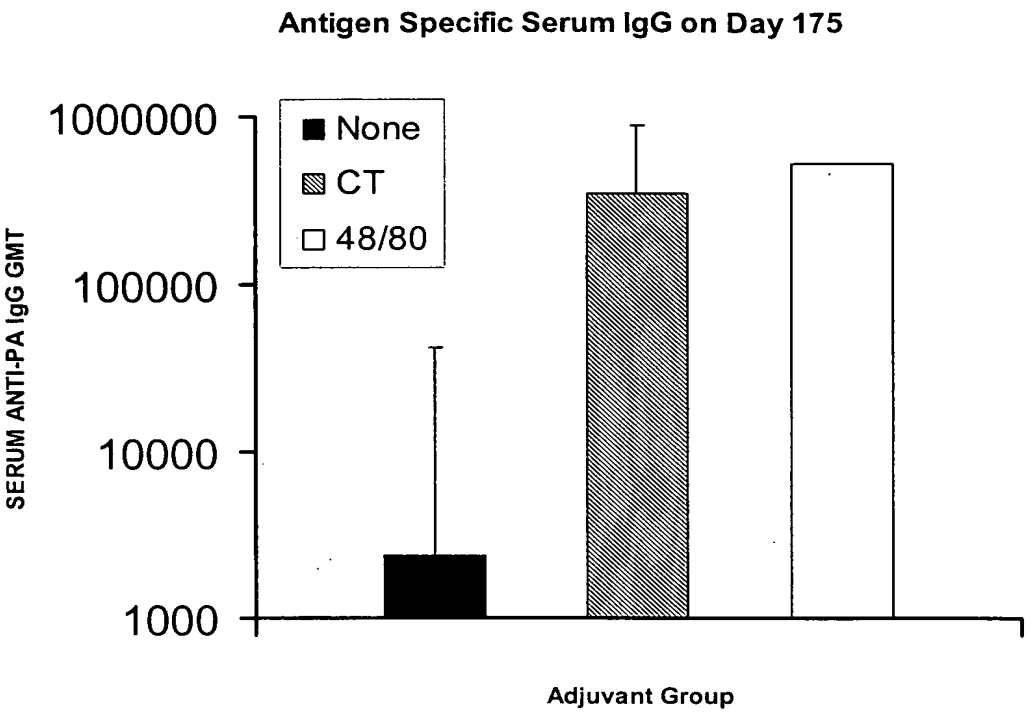


Fig 6. P-values for adjuvant activity compared to PA alone: CT = 0.006; 48/80, 8μg = 0.003.

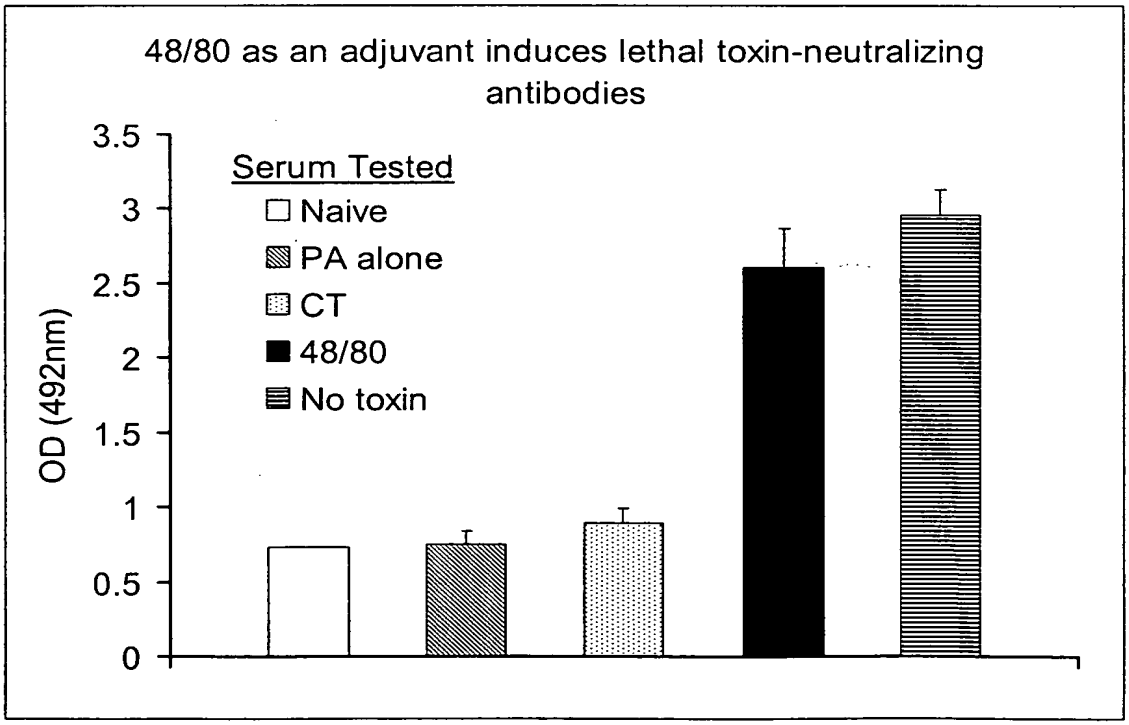


Figure 7

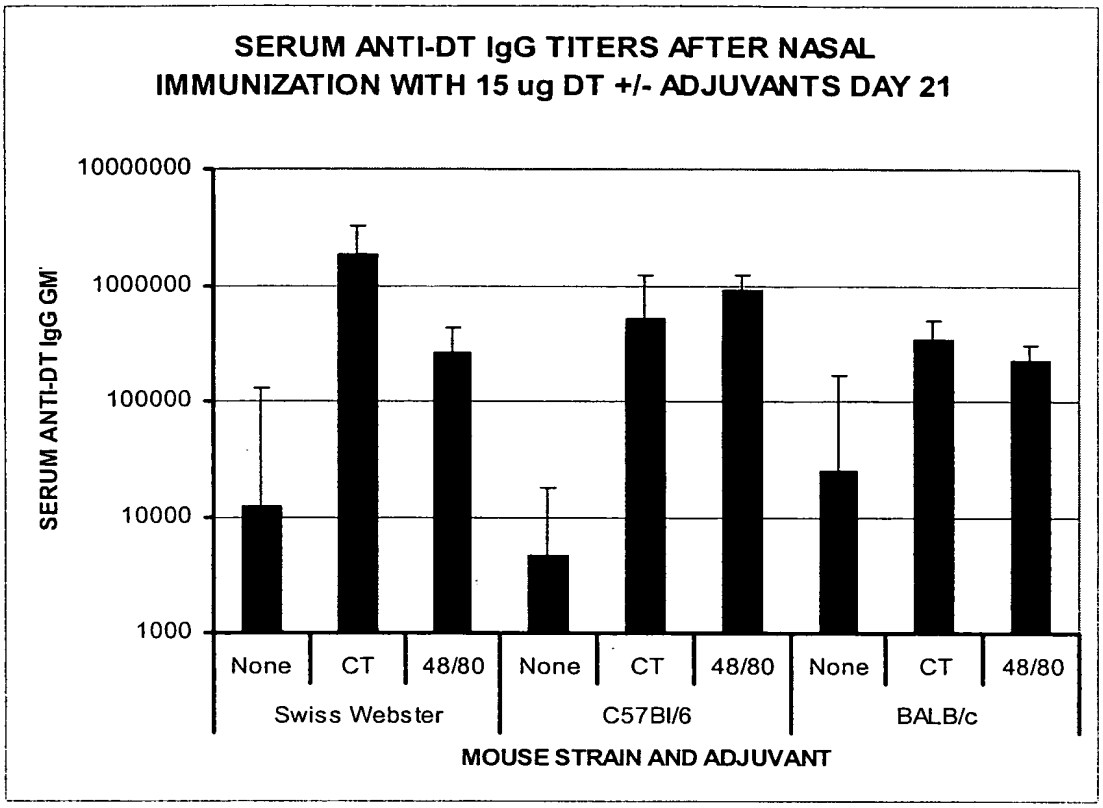


Fig. 8. P-values for adjuvant activity compared to DT alone: *Swiss Webster:* CT = 0.002; 48/80 = 0.02; *C57Bl/6*; CT = 0.0002; 48/80 = 0.00003; *BALB/c:* CT = 0.02; 48/80 = 0.03.

FIG 9 Co-injection of Compound 48/80 with *Salmonella typhimurium* into the peritoneal cavities of mice markedly reduces bacterial growth.

As shown in the figure, mice have limited capability to control the in vivo growth of Salmonella. Notice the marked effect of compound 48/80 in reducing bacterial growth.

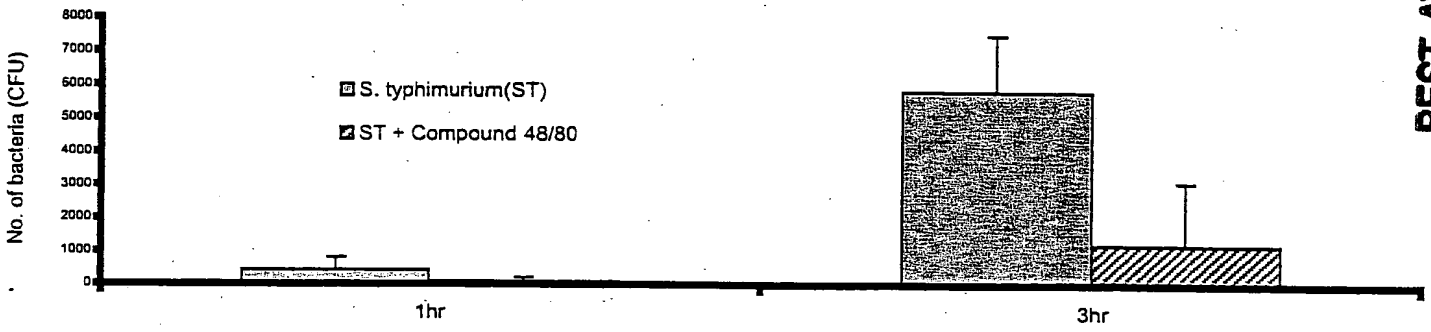
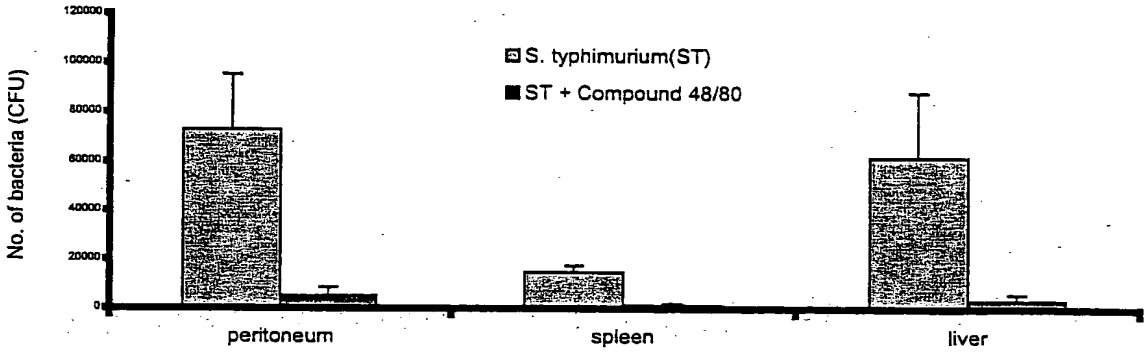


FIG 10 Addition of Compound 48/80 at the site of bacterial instillation (peritoneum) markedly reduces the ability of Salmonella to migrate into and colonize other body sites.



This figure shows effect of compound 48/80 on systemic spread of Salmonella to other more distal sites.

FIG 11 Addition of Compound 48/80 at sites of infection (peritoneal cavity) markedly increases local production of several neutrophil chemoattractants. Each of these chemoattractants is typically produced by activated mast cells.

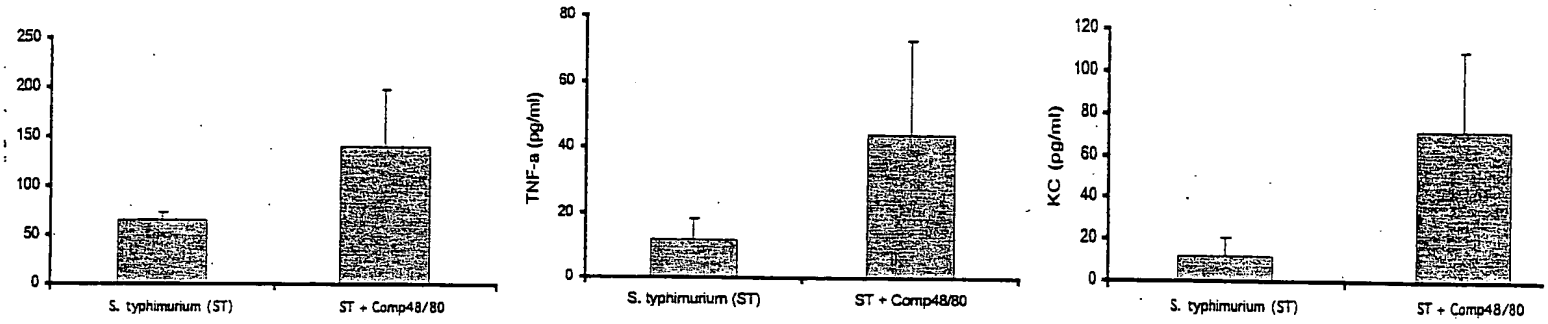
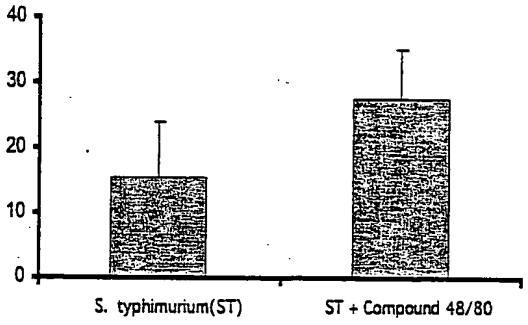


FIG 12 Instillation of compound 48/80 into the peritoneal cavities of mice results in increased recruitment of neutrophils compared to controls instilled only with *Salmonella*

Neutrophils/Leukocytes %



The increased levels of neutrophils in 48/80 treated mice correlates with increased presence of mast cell chemoattractants (Fig. 3). This data also correlates with increased bacterial clearance in 48/80 treated mice (Fig. 1). Note that neutrophils represent the major cell type responsible for clearance of Salmonella.

Protective effect of compound 48/80 when given orally to *Salmonella* infected mice. The agent was given 2 hrs after lethal dose of *Salmonella* was orally instilled.

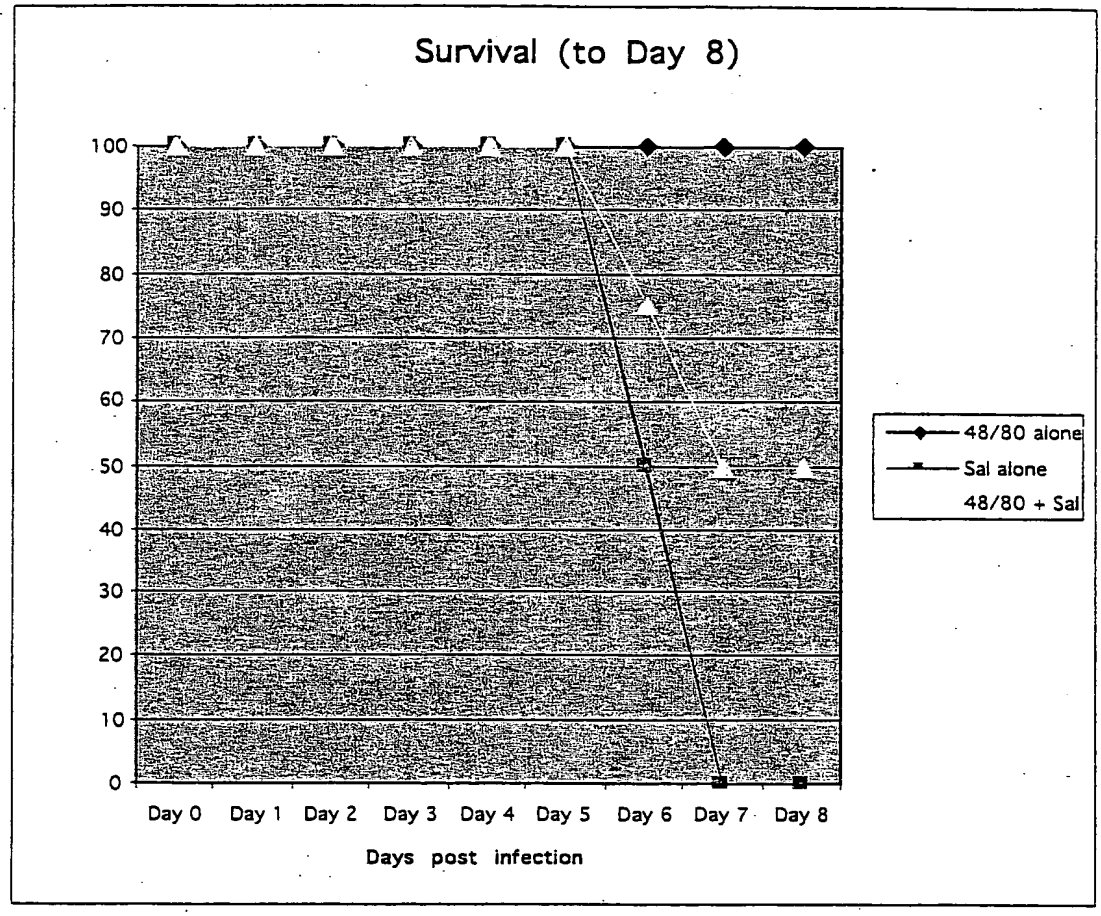


FIG 13